

yellow, with a fulvous tinge. The areolet narrowed at the top; the cubital nervures almost united; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; the transverse median nervure is received before the transverse basal. Petiole stout, shining, its base and the sides of the dilated part with scattered punctures; the dilated part with an elongated fovea at the base; the space behind the fovea and the space surrounding the spiracles finely striated; the second, third, and fourth segments closely punctured, the second strongly longitudinally striated between the gastrocoeli, which are large, deep, smooth, and with an oblique slope at the base and apex. The yellow line on the petiole is narrowed in the centre, on the second only very slightly, on the third and fourth acutely narrowed; on the apical two not perceptibly narrowed; the second and third segments broadly in the middle, the fourth and fifth broadly at the apex, and the apical segments are entirely yellow.

[To be continued.]

XXXVII.—*Descriptions of some new African Arachnida.*

By R. I. POCKOCK.

Order SCORPIONES.

Parabuthus cristatus, sp. n.

Parabuthus brevimanus, Pocock, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 125 (nec *Buthus brevimanus*, Thorell).

♀.—Allied to *P. brevimanus*, Thorell, in the complete absence of distinct crests on the sides and under surface of the fourth caudal segment. Caudal segments 1–3 with eight keels, the median lateral weak on segments 2–3 and only granular posteriorly; four inferior keels on segment 1 entirely smooth, on 2 and 3 marked with very coarse tubercular granules, which increase in strength posteriorly, the lateral keels converging posteriorly; on the 3rd segment the terminal tubercles of the four keels form a broad, quadrilobate, U-shaped crest; the anterior edge of the lower side of the 4th segment also raised into a distinct lobate crest. Upper-side of segments 1–2 abruptly elevated anteriorly, the anterior third rising nearly vertically, the posterior two thirds horizontal, excavated and shagreened.

Chelæ as in *P. brevimanus* apparently, except that there are

ten teeth along the external series (not including the apical) ; movable finger lightly curved throughout its length, immovable straight.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 62 ; carapace 6·5 ; width of first caudal segment 1·7, of fourth 4·3 ; length of fourth 6·3 ; width of hand 2·5, of brachium (not including spike) 2 ; length of hand-back 3·6, of movable finger 5.

Loc. Congo.

Neither Thorell nor Kraepelin, in their description of *P. brevimanus*, mentions the existence of the crests on the fourth and third caudal segments, such as I have described above in *P. cristatus*, and which are, I believe, unique in the genus.

Parabuthus granulatus (H. & Ehrb.).

Subsp. *fuscus*, nov.

Differs from the principal form in having the upperside of the trunk and chelæ, the tail above and below, and the femora and patellæ of the legs distinctly and uniformly infuscate ; the ventral surface of the trunk, the fingers, extremities of legs, vesicle of tail, and mandibles clearer yellow.

Loc. Kalahari Desert (*R. J. Cunningham*).

Order ARANEÆ.

Genus STASIMOPUS, Sim.

Stasimopus insculptus, sp. n.

♂.—*Colour.* Carapace and mandibles black ; legs deep brown, with reddish-yellow protarsi and tarsi ; abdomen yellowish brown, bristly.

Carapace coarsely sculptured, rugose, slightly longer than wide, its length a little less than that of patella and tibia or of protarsus and tarsus of first leg, and than patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp and than patella and tibia of fourth leg, and a little longer than protarsus of latter.

Eyes of anterior line subequally spaced, the medians about a diameter apart, smaller in area than the laterals, the four slightly procurved ; anterior medians about their own diameter from the posterior medians ; distance between the two laterals on each side about equal to the long diameter of the anterior lateral.

Labium and *maxillæ* unarmed.

Palpi not spined, nearly twice as long as the carapace ; tibia fusiform, about twice as long as the patella ; tarsus short, truncate ; bulb of organ oval, spine long, straightish, except at base, where it is curved and stout.

Legs spiny, long and slender, with tarsi scopulate and laterally spined; no tibial spur on first leg.

Total length 16 millim.; carapace 6; palp 11; first leg 20, second leg 17, third leg 15, fourth leg 23.

Loc. King William's Town.

This is the first publication of the male characters of *Stasiopus*. Unfortunately none of the described females have been recorded from King William's Town. Hence it is not possible to refer this male to either of the three known species. It differs markedly from *S. Schönlandi* in the compact arrangement of its eyes.

Genus ACANTHODON, Guér.

Acanthodon flaveolum, sp. n.

♀.—A small pale flavous species approaching *A. Thorellii*, O. P. Cambr., in size and colour, but hardly likely to be the female of that species on account of the greater length of the quadrangle formed by the anterior median and anterior lateral eyes. In *A. Thorellii* this quadrangle is about twice as long as wide, and the distance between the two posterior lateral eyes is greater than that between either of these eyes and the edge of the clypeus. In *A. flaveolum*, on the contrary, this ocular quadrangle is almost or quite three times as long as wide, and the main ocular cluster lies so far back that the distance between the clypeus and a posterior lateral eye is greater than the width of the cluster.

Total length 19 millim.; carapace 8.

Loc. Near Grahamstown (*Mrs. White*).

Genus HELIGMOMERUS, Simon.

Heligmomerus deserti, sp. n.

Eyes less compact than in *H. somalicus*; the clear amber-coloured area of the anterior medians more than two diameters apart and at least three diameters from the posterior laterals; posterior medians larger than anterior medians and at least as large in area as the posterior laterals; the quadrangle formed by the anterior medians and anterior laterals only about one third longer than wide; the tubercles of the anterior median eyes separated by a space which about equals their own diameter.

Total length 18 millim.; carapace 10.

Loc. Kalahari Desert (*R. J. Cunningham*).

Genus HARPACTIRA, Auss.

Harpactira pulchripes, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour*. Carapace deep mahogany, clothed with silky golden-yellow hairs; mandibles blackish, with stripe of yellow hairs above; sternum and coxae chocolate-brown; legs and palpi with femora yellow and clothed above and below with silky yellow hairs; upperside of patella, tibia, protarsus, and tarsus mahogany-brown, with olive-grey hairs; underside of patella and tibia pale and clothed with long fiery yellow hairs, which are longer and redder on the palpi of the first and second legs than on those of the third and fourth; abdomen olive-black, clothed above and laterally with silky golden-yellow hairs and below with olive-black hairs, the opercula pale, the upperside indistinctly striped.

Carapace a little shorter than patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp and than protarsus and tarsus of fourth leg, a little longer than patella and tibia of fourth or of first leg, and as long as tibia, protarsus, and half the tarsus of the third leg.

Stridulating-bristles on outer side of mandible consisting of a single oblique row; no inferior series differentiated.

Measurements in millimetres.—Total length 26; carapace 13; first leg 33, second 30.5, third 28, fourth 36; patella and tibia of fourth 11.5; protarsus and tarsus 14.

Loc. Near Grahamstown and Beak Kloof (*Mrs. White*); Jansenville.

Genus DRESSERUS, Simon.

Dresserus armatus, sp. n.

♂.—*Colour* brown, integument covered with mouse-brown hairs, with some white hairs intermixed on the upperside of the abdomen.

Carapace about as long as patella and tibia and half the protarsus of first and of fourth leg; its anterior edge armed with three forwardly directed spikes, one rising from the median ocular tubercle, the others at the sides above and supporting the lateral eye; a fine crest or keel running backwards from this tubercle to the posterior lateral eye.

Palpi and *legs* unarmed. Patella of palp considerably longer than tibia, the latter thicker at its distal end, without apophysis, and about half the length of the tarsus; bulb of palpal organ subglobular, flattened below; from the outer and inner edge of the flattened disk rises a process curved like a cat's claw and hollowed on its concave side.

Total length 11 millim.; carapace 6.

Loc. El donyo eb Urru, on the Mombasa-Uganda Railway in British East Africa (*C. S. Betton*).

In the absence of the female I have assumed that the armature and carination of the carapace in this species are merely sexual characters.

Selenops basutus, sp. n.

♀.—Resembling *S. atomarius* and *S. Spenceri* in having seven pairs of tibial and three pairs of protarsal spines on the first and second pairs of legs.

Eyes of ocular quadrangle * apparently as in *S. atomarius*, but the anterior laterals with their centres on a level with those of the anterior medians instead of with the upper edges of the latter, and the inferior edge of the posterior lateral scarcely higher than the inferior edge of the anterior medians. (Simons's drawing of the eyes of *S. atomarius* in *Hist. Nat. Araign.* ii. p. 25, is apparently diagrammatic, to judge by the exceptional height of the anterior laterals above the clypeus; but it is not possible to make the figure fit the arrangement shown in *S. basutus*.)

Vulva with its lateral lobes subquadrate, in contact in the middle line, the line of junction marked by a groove expanding anteriorly; in front of each lobe a distinct pit, the pit of the right side separated from that of the left by a broad median longitudinal bar, which narrows posteriorly and runs for a short distance in between the two lobes.

Total length 18 millim.; carapace 7.

Loc. Teyateyaneng in Basutoland (*L. Wroughton*).

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Lycanidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D.

THE following are all species which I have been unable to name during my recent study of the family, or which have been received subsequently.

* In *Hist. Nat. Araign.* ii. p. 23 (1897), Simon, when discussing the eyes of the Selenopinæ, writes:—"Les auteurs ne se sont jamais prononcés sur l'homologie des petits yeux nocturnes latéro-antérieurs, mais, pour moi, ils représentent des yeux médians postérieurs très fortement déviés de leur situation normale." This view appears to me to complicate a very simple question; for surely the four median eyes in this genus are nothing but the four eyes of the median quadrangle, forming a trapeze unusually wide behind, and not the eyes of the anterior line much or a little recurved, as Simon supposes; and "les petits yeux nocturnes latéro-antérieurs" are the normal antero-lateral eyes.